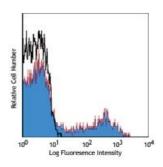
APC/Cy7 anti-human HLA-DR

-	2138090 / 100 tests 2138085 / 25 tests	
Clone:	L243	
Isotype:	Mouse lgG2a, κ	
Reactivity:	Human	
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with APC/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.	
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).	Нι
Concentration:	Lot-specific	lyi



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with L243 APC/Cy7

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
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Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

ApplicationThe L243 monoclonal antibody reacts with the HLA-DR antigen, a member of
MHC class II molecules. It does not cross react with HLA-DP and HLA-DQ. Clone
L243 binds a conformational epitope on HLA-DR α which depends on the
correct folding of the $\alpha\beta$ heterodimer.¹⁹

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitation⁸, Western blotting⁸, *in vitro* blocking of mixed lymphocyte reactions^{9,10}, depeletion of MHC class II cells⁷, and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections^{4,5}. The LEAFTM purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 307612). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAFTM purified antibody (Cat. No. 307648) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAFTM purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

Application References:	 Brodsky F. 1984. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 19:179. Robbins P, et al. 1987. <i>Human Immunol</i>. 18:301. Stites D, et al. 1986. <i>Clin. Immunol. Immunopathol</i>. 38:161. Warnke R, et al. 1980. <i>J. Histochem. Cytochem</i>. 28:771. (IHC) Engleman E, et al. 1981. <i>P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 78:1791. (IHC) Zipf T, et al. 1981. <i>Cancer Res.</i> 41:4786. Goodier M, et al. 2000. <i>J. Immunol</i>. 165:139. (Depletion) Esser M, et al. 2001. <i>J. Virol</i>. 75:6173. (IP, WB) Kalka-Moll WM, et al. 2002. <i>J. Immunol</i>. 169:6149. (Block) Wang RF, et al. 1999. <i>Science</i> 284:1351. (Block) Zaba LC, et al. 2007. <i>J. Exp. Med</i>. 204:3183. PubMed Fujita H, et al. 2009. <i>P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA</i> 106:21795. PubMed Charles N, et al. 2010. <i>Infect. Immun.</i> 78:4763. PubMed Yoshino N, et al. 2000. <i>Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)</i> 49:97. (FC) Kim WK, et al. 2006. <i>Am. J. Pathol</i>. 168:822. (FC) Stein R, et al. 2011. <i>Leuk. Lymphoma</i> 52:273. Galkowska H, et al. 1996. <i>Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol</i>. 53:329. Moro M, et al. 2015. <i>BMC Immunol.</i> 6:24. Lauterbach N, et al. 2014. <i>Mol Immunol</i>. 59:19. PubMed
Description:	HLA-DR is a heterodimeric cell surface glycoprotein comprised of a 36 kD α (heavy) chain and a 27 kD β (light) chain. It is expressed on B cells, activated T cells, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, and other non-professional APCs. In conjunction with the CD3/TCR complex and CD4 molecules, HLA-DR is critical for efficient peptide presentation to CD4 ⁺ T cells.
Antigen References:	 Levacher M, et al. 1990. Clin. Exp. Immunol. 81:177. Terstappen L, et al. 1990. J. Leukocyte Biol. 48:138. Edwards JA, et al. 1986. J. Immunol. 137:490. van Es A, e